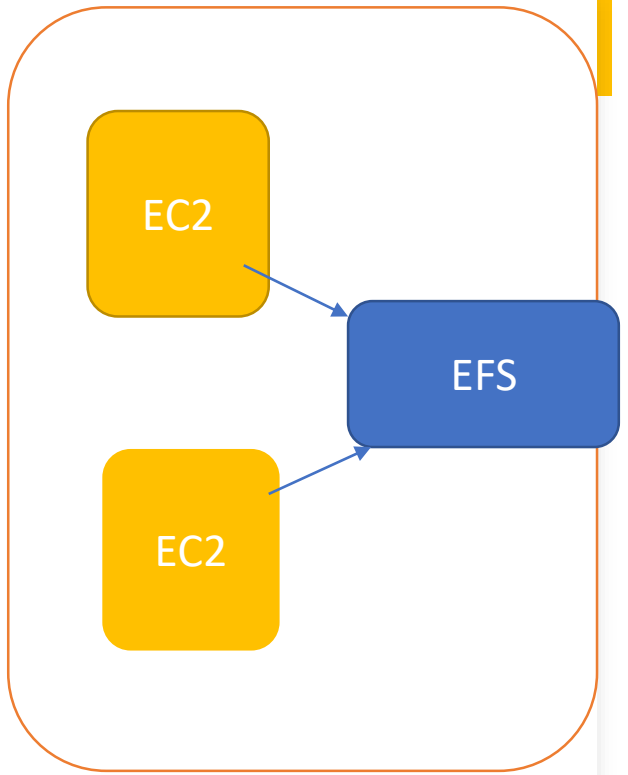
AWS EFS

- Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides serverless, fully elastic file storage so that you can share file data without provisioning or managing storage capacity and performance

- Amazon EFS is built to scale on demand to petabytes without disrupting applications, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files.

AWS EFS

- **Auto scaling** shared file storage
  - POSIX compliant
  - Supports **NFS v4.0** and **v4.1** protocols
- Pay for use
- High availability and durability across AZs in one region
- Compatible with Amazon EC2 Linux-based instances
  - Share with hundreds of Amazon EC2 instances
- **Use cases** : home directories, file share, media workflows and content management



EBS, EFS and S3

Block Storage

- Data used here is raw and unformatted
- It is accessed by only one instance at a time
- Instance store is used here to store the temporary data whereas EBS is used to store the persistent data

File Storage

- Data structures that keep track of the related set of data
- EFS can be accessed by the multiple instance at a time through NFS protocol
- It is used as clustered database and document sharing

Object Storage

- Direct access to the data without traversing through directories
- It can be accessed by the users who have the access to the bucket through http or https or API

Difference Between EFS, EBS & S3

EFS	EBS	S3
Accessible via several EC2 machine and AWS Services	Accessible only via the EC2 Machine	Can be publicly Accessible
Web and File System Interface	File System Interface	Web Interface
File Storage	Block Storage	Object Storage
Scalable	Hardly Scalable	Scalable
Faster than S3, slower than EBS	Fastest among the all	Slowest among the all
Good for shareable applications and workloads	Is meant to be EC2 drive	Good for storing backups